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Geological Report on Arenac County. By W. M. GREGORY. Michigan Geol. and Biol. Surv. Publ. 11, Geol. Series 8. 1911. Pp. 148, pls. 6, figs. 18, map 1.

The county is underlain by Mississippian and Pennsylvanian formations which dip slightly to the south. The economic resources are very slight. Limestone, gypsum, and clay are of local usefulness.

T. T. Q.

Annotated Bibliography of Iowa Geology and Mining. By CHARLES KEYES. Iowa Geol. Surv., Vol. XXII. 1913. Pp. 908.

Most of the first 150 pages of the bibliography are given to historical material. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors and subjects.

T. T. Q.

Prince George's County. By WILLIAM BULLOCK CLARK. Maryland Geol. Surv. 1911. Pp. 251, pls. 13, figs. 3. Accompanied by *Prince George's County Atlas*, 2 maps.

The sixth of a series of reports dealing with the physical features of the several counties of Maryland. A full discussion of the stratigraphic geology of the county accompanies a description of the physiography, mineral resources, soils, forests, climate, and hydrography.

The geologic formations represented in the county range from Archean to very recent. After the Archean, no formations are represented below the Potomac group of the Comanchean. Later formations represent the Cretaceous, the Eocene (Pamunkey), the Miocene (Chesapeake), and later periods.

T. T. Q.

The Manhattan Schist of Southeastern New York State and Its Associated Igneous Rocks. By CHARLES REINHARD FETKE. A dissertation (Columbia). Annals N.Y. Acad. Sci., XXIII, April 30, 1914, pp. 193-260, Plates VIII-XV.

The erosion of northeast-southwest trending anticlines and synclines has exposed the Manhattan schist in a series of roughly parallel belts south of the Highlands of the Hudson and east of the Hudson River. The Manhattan is a quartz-mica-feldspar schist and the young-